## Foreign Investments in 1963-64

MASSIVE increases in U.S. private foreign investments have been a major feature of the U.S. balance of payments in 1963 and the first half of 1964. A record amount of \$6.3 billion was added to these holdings in 1963, raising the accumulated total to over \$66 billion. The increase reflected peak capital outflows of \$4.3 billion, reinvested earnings of over \$1.5 billion, and \$0.5 billion in improved market values of securities

half outflows included some unusual factors, such as very large flows to Japan, a carryover of new foreign security issues negotiated prior to the announcement of the IET, and increased financing related to a rise in exports. If these influences diminish and are not replaced by others, such as a considerable relative increase in capital costs abroad, the first half rate of outflow may not be fully sustained in the remainder of the year.

### PRIVATE CAPITAL OUTFLOW AT RECORD RATE IN EARLY 1964 Short-Term Flow Moves Up Sharply Portfolio Investments Drap Under Impact of Securities Tox Direct Investments Show Further Moderate Incremen Billion \$ 5 3 2 1950 52 54 56 58 60 DEstinated first holf 1964 of secondly adjusted appual rate. Portfolio investments comprise not purchases of loreign securities and loans with a materity of

# (table 1). Each major category of investments, direct, portfolio and short-

term, scored greater gains than in 1962.

11.9. Description of Community, Office of Oxidents Community 64-8-4

more than one year.

Though data for the first half of 1964 are still incomplete, capital outflow appeared to be over a \$5 billion annual rate, with short-term leading more than double the 1963 amount, direct investments not significantly changed, and portfolio investments slowed down substantially as the effects of the proposed interest equalization tax (IET) and other market factors were felt. First

#### Portfolio and Short-Term Investments

In the past year and a half U.S. transactions in foreign securities have undergone very wide swings. Sales of new issues of foreign securities reached a neak of \$1 billion in the first balf of 1983 (table 5), and then declined to about \$300 million in the second half. The July 1963 announcement of a proposed tax on U.S. purchases of most types of foreign securities brought negotiations for new flotations nearly to a halt. Of approximately \$670 million sold to U.S. investors in the period July 1963-June 1964, only about \$120 million were of a type subject to the tax, and about half of these were issues negotiated prior to the tax proposal. Canadian sales were largely of issues previously arranged for; European issues were almost entirely stopped, as were those of other developed countries.

As the U.S. market for foreign issues contracted there was a compensating opening up of European capital markets to foreign issues. These markets had absorbed an average of under \$0.5 billion of foreign issues annually in 1961-63, without exhibiting consistent growth. In the first half of 1964 alone roughly \$0.6 billion of foreign issues were sold in Europe. These were mainly European issues, but included about \$0.2 billion of Japanese issues.

Some of the sales in Europe were presumably to foreign investors who had previously purchased parts of new issues offered in the United States, and to this extent the shift to Europe as the locus for new offerings did not change the actual source of funds. In 1962 and 1963 these purchases in the United States by nonresidents, probably Europeans for the most part, averaged about \$175 million a year (tuble 5). Whether the European market will absorb as large a volume of issues in the period ahead is not clear. Most of the increase has been in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Luxembourg; the Netherlands market has been closed (after being sizable in 1981), the Swiss market has not shared in the recent development, and the French market has been very limited. Although issues offered in the individual countries are not necessarily purchased by residents-Luxembourg being the prime example-each country tends to regulate access depending on the local monetary situation, and, in general, European countries are currently tightening their credit policies.

In addition to lowered purchases of new foreign issues, U.S. investors have also swung over to a net liquidation of their holdings of foreign stocks since mid-1963. In the 12 months through June 1963, Americans sold \$687 million of foreign stocks and bought \$699 million; in the following year they sold \$732 million white buying only \$494 million. The shift led to a net inflow of about \$250 million in capital between the 2 years. The proposed tax contributed to the sharp drop in purchases, but domestic investments have also become more attractive; since mid-1962 stock markets in the United States have shown considerably stronger and more consistent gains than those abroad.

#### Bank loans expanded

While the capital outflow through purchases of foreign securities was diminishing, there was an offsetting upsurge in term loans by banks. The amount outstanding on these loans with a maturity of over 1 year had increased at an annual rate of about

\$200 million in 1960-62. The increase rose sharply to \$150 million in the first half of 1963 and \$416 million in the second (after eliminating for the year about \$280 million of increases related to changes in coverage and other factors). Outflows of this type remained high at about \$310 million in the first half of 1984, then appeared to taper off after March.

Nearly \$0.5 billion of these bank loans in 1963 went to Western Europe, largely in the fourth quarter, a much larger amount than in any earlier period. While the loans were spread over many countries, Italy alone received about \$130 million. Sizable lending to Europe continued into 1964. Japan also received large term loans in 1963 and in 1964.

Short-term lending and holdings of commercial paper reported by U.S. banks also expanded much more rapidly in 1963 than in 1962, though the \$740 million outflow was still well below the amounts in 1960-61. Principal borrowers in 1963 were Japan, the Philippines, a few Latin American countries, and Canada. Most of this lending represents commercial credits which, because they tend to be renewed and expanded over time, are not much different in their economic effect from louns with longer original maturities.

A much faster expansion of these credits, amounting to over \$950 million, took place in the first half of 1964. Japan remained the principal borrower, the flow to Canada increased, and the United Kingdom also received some short-term funds.

On balance, nonfinancial concerns reduced their holdings of liquid assets outside the United States in 1963, especially of assets recorded in Canada. This year there are indications that transfers of funds into liquid foreign assets by such firms may again be a significant factor in the balance of payments, though the data covering this kind of capital movement are probably relatively incomplete. Given the rising volume of cash available for liquid investment by nonfinancial concerns, changes in relative yields of comparable domestic and foreign assets may well result in substantial shifts of funds among countries.

#### Direct Investments Abroad

U.S. business stopped up the pace of foreign expansion in 1963, and by all available indications will continue to maintain a vigorous growth rate abroad for some time ahead. Total additions to the foreign investments of the purent companies amounted to \$3.4 billion in 1963, second only to the 1957 peak when petroleum investments were extraordiuntily high. The additions came from net capital outflows of \$1.9 billion and reinvested earnings of nearly \$1.0 billion, compared with 1962 equivalents of \$1.7 billion and \$1.2 billion. With the latest additions, the total book value of the direct investments was nearly \$41 billion at the beginning of 1964.

While the heightened rate of parent company investment is related primarily to further expansions of productive facilities and working capital needs abroad, perhaps \$100-\$200 million of the earnings retained abroad in 1983 were withheld until reduced U.S. corporate profit tax rates became effective in 1964. Thus, there were unusually high dividend distributions early in 1984.

#### Concentration in developed countries

About three-quarters of the growth of direct foreign investments in 1963 was in developed countries, continuing a trend evident for some time, as shown in the profile chart. Investments in Europe, which had been growing at a rate of about \$1.1 billion a year in 1961. and 1962, were increased by \$1.5 billion in 1963.

Manufacturing investments Europe rose by over \$650 million last year, but capital flows were lower than in the previous year in spite of nearly \$100 million included for the purchase of stock in a French company, while undistributed profits were considerably higher. As noted above, the latter may in part represent only temporarily delayed dividend payments. Capital flows were down sharply for France (except for the single large transaction), Germany, and the United Kingdom, but for the United Kingdom this was more than matched by a jump in undistributed profits. It now appears that capital requirements for new facilities and acquisitions of interests in

existing enterprises will continue high, but less financing from the United States may be needed.

The petroleum industry also invested in Europe at an accelerated rate in 1963. especially in Germany and Italy. This step up was related to the expansion of European refining capacity of U.S. companies by about 20 percent in 1963. While this activity may have slackened somewhat in 1964, the exploration and development of reserves in the North Sea will probably call forth large additional investments.

In Canada, over \$850 million was added to U.S. direct investmentssubstantially more than in 1961 and 1962 and moving toward the peak rates of 1956-60. Faster growth was evident for both manufacturing and petroleum,

Table 1.—Factors Affecting the U.S. Private Investment Position, 1962 and 1968 (englob to audilUM)

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  A report on sources and uses of funds of foreign affiliates is being prepared for the October Survey of Curnent

Royled.
 Lockeded by the balance of payments accounts; revised series with bein Sunvey or Crurescy Business for September.

<sup>2.</sup> For details see note to table 2.
3. In 1992 includes creinsaliteations (+441 million) and foreign exchange depreciation (\$55 million); in 1993 includes mainly reclustifications.
4. Midwiy revenuations of portfolios of foreign controlled insurance computates.

Table 2.-Value of Direct Investments Abroad 1 by

Table 3.—Direct-Investment Capital Flow and Undistributed Subsidiary

Table 4.—Direct-Investment Earnings and Income,2

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<sup>1.</sup> The value of direct investments abcord in 1963 was adjusted by \$34 million owing to valuation utilisations or companies' books, profit and losses on liquidations, or translats to other lavestment categories. The changes in values from year to year for some objective and industries are affected not only by the capital flows shown in table 3, but also by the flows between primary and secondary loreign affiliates shown in table.

Selected Countries and Years, With Major Industries for 1963

Earnings, by Selected Countries, With Major Industries for 1963

by Selected Countries, With Major Industries for 1963

[Millions of dollars]

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<sup>2.</sup> Income is the sam of dividends, interest and branch profits; earnings is the sum of the United States share in the net carnings of subsidiaries and branch profits.

3. Data for other countries include Cube for 1939 (\$642 million), and 1857 (\$849 million).

indicative of the overall rise in industrial activity. U.S. mining investments in Canada were relatively low in 1963, but may be larger this year as a result of the discovery of new ore bodies.

Australia and Japan also received a larger amount of U.S. investment in 1963; in Australia manufacturing investments were larger, and in Japan the increased investment was mainly for expanded petroleum refining capacity.

### Moderate gains in less-developed countries

Although the rate of investment by U.S. companies in the less-developed countries remained comparatively low in 1963, some gains were made. In the Latin American Republics the amount added to investments was \$235 million, slightly less than in 1962, including capital flows of \$64 million and reinvested entnings of \$173 million. Manufacturing investments declined to about \$200 million, a sharp drop in Argentina offsetting moderate gains elsewhere in the area. Capital flows for manufacturing in Brazil remained small but there were sizable undistributed profits, presumably reflecting, at least in part, the inability of firms to make remittances rather than decisions to expand. Capital flows from petroleum companies continued, on balance, to move toward the United States, although at a somewhat slower rate than in 1962.

Substantially higher investments are showing up in the Caribbean and formerly dependent territories designated as "Other Western Hemisphere." Over \$165 million was invested in this area in 1963, including not only sizable amounts in mining and petroleum but also about \$60 million for manufacturing.

African investments by U.S. companies were considerably lower in 1963. Petroleum outlays in North Africa have passed their peak rate, manufacturing in the new nations is still minimal, but mining investment has shown some increase. In Asia, on the other hand, petroleum companies raised their investments in Middle East oil resources, and manufacturing firms made small increases in their investments.

#### Manufacturing and petroleum investments spurt

Most of the direct foreign investment activity is in the manufacturing and petroleum industries, and both grew at an accelerated rate in 1963. About \$1.6 billion was added to the value of manufacturing affiliates abroad, with capital flows rising only slightly from the 1962 level to a total of about \$700 million while reinvested earnings rose sharply to a peak of \$850 million.

Table 5.—New Foreign Issues Placed in the United States, 1960—June 1964

[Millions of dollars; before deducting discounts and

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ind, and Japen Other countries International Bunk	. J + LEG	62	1121	1 150	- 01	 -[10 30
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Preliminary. \* Lets than \$500,000.
 Inchides \$50 million effecting of Inter-American Develop-

Most of the additional investment went into Canada and Europe (\$1.1 billion) and other developed countries. In the less developed countries there were gains in "Other Western Hemisphere" and small increases in a few Asian and some Latin American countries, but for the Latin American Republics as a whole manufacturing investments were lower than in 1962.

As noted above, there was a sharp rise in the proportion of manufacturing carnings retained abroad, which rose to over 55 percent in 1963, compared to 40 percent in 1962 and an average of 50 percent in the 1958-61 period.

Within the overall manufacturing category, the largest investments made in 1963 were by producers of transportation equipment (largely automobiles) and chemicals. As shown in table 6, there has been a nearly four-fold increase in U.S. manufacturing investments abroad since 1950, and the rate of expansion by the automobile and chemical companies has been even higher. Other industry groups within manufacturing with notable gains abroad were machinery (nonelectrical) and primary and fabricated metals.

Petroleum investments abroad were increased by \$1.0 billion in 1963 (\$0.7 billion in 1962). There was heightened activity in Europe, mainly in refining but also in other branches of the industry, in Middle East producing properties, in Far Eastern refinery and other operations, and in Canada.

It is estimated that U.S. companies increased their production of crude oil abroad by nearly 12 percent in 1963 and their foreign refining capacity by about 10 percent.

#### Earnings and Income

Earnings on U.S. direct foreign investments moved up about 8 percent to \$4.6 billion in 1963, keeping fairly close to the increase in book values. The overall ratio of earnings to book values remained at about 11 percent, where it has been with little variation since 1958. About two-thirds of the rise in earnings was accounted for by the manufacturing affiliates, primarily in Europe and Canada but smaller gains showed up in all other areas as well. With the upsurge of demand in most European countries earnings generally improved, in contrast to rather

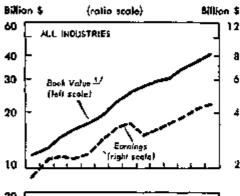
widesprend declines in 1962. Higher earnings in Canada resulted from a similar development.

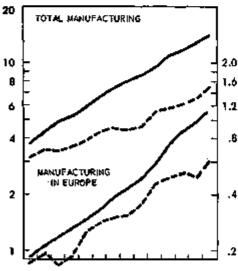
Petroleum investments showed moderately higher earnings in 1963, though the total of \$1.8 billion was not much above the previous peak in 1957. About half of the gain in 1963 reflected the beginning of substantial production in North Africa, reversing earlier losses related to the exploration and develop-

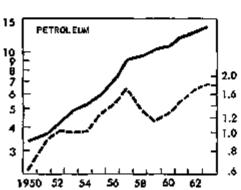
#### DIRECT INVESTMENTS

Earnings Graw Less Rapidly Than Book Volum In 1963 Manufacturing Earnings Recovered From 1962 Stump

Earnings in Petroleum Continued Gradual Increase







Mend of Year

U.S. Beparlmant of Commence. Other at Berlings Commins

perst Bunk hords. 2 Includes \$15 million of honds of Shell Punding Corp. 3 Includes \$76 million offering of Inter-American Development Bank bonds.

Note.—The amounts shows for U.S. purchases exceed the agence used in the behaves of payments because the latter cachide discountspay gountsissings. The international flank for the amount motion and Development issues are reduced by the amount of delayed deliveries included in enhancing years.

13

ment process. Petroleum earnings were also somewhat higher in Asia and in Canada.

Earnings of other industries did not change materially in 1963; the only sizable gain was connected with the expanded activity of affiliates in wholesale and retail distribution. There was some reduction in earnings of agricultural and mining properties.

#### Income remittances unchanged

While earnings rose in 1963, there was no increase in the \$3.1 billion that came to the United States as dividends, interest and branch profits. For instance, while earnings in manufacturing operations rose by \$225 million, income paid to the United States actually dropped by nearly \$90 million, leading to an increase of nearly \$340 million in earnings retained abroad. Income remittances of this industry were lower in every area.

The decline in income receipts from manufacturing affiliates was about matched by higher receipts from petro-

Tuble 6.—Direct Investments in Manufacturing Enterprises Abroad, Schooled Years, 1950-63. by Commodity<sup>5</sup>

(Attitions of dollars; yearend book values)

				<u> </u>	
	1050	1957	1861 -	1982 4	1003 •
Massfocturing, total	1,8\$1	8, 609	11,997	13,250	14,890
Food products	463	723	LOIB	1, 105	1, 242
Paper and alled	878	722	923	907	1,063
Chemicals and aided products	612 182	1. <del>376</del> 401	2,050 831	2,200 883	2, 690 629
Primary and fabri-	386	ы	1,373	1,408	1, 650
Alaction (except electrical mechanics)	420 387	131	1, 403 1, 004	1,026 1,366	L 905 L 108
Transportation equipment	485 599	1,盤	2, 240 1, 380	2, 580 1, 548	2.销( 1,7数

\*Data for a finished number of escae are available on request.

Nove.—Detail may not ook to totaly because of rounding. 1. 1964, 1962 and 1963 data exclude Cuba. These investscents were estimated at years of 1960 at \$111 million.

Table 7.—Net Capital Flows Between Primary and Secondary Foreign Affiliates, 1961-63

[Millions of dollars: net inflows (-)]

	1901	1002	1003
Canado, Latie Actorica Pananja, Acgeotina, Motorico	10	16 13 -11 1t	- d - i 14 - 14 - 5
Europe.  France. Germony. Italy. Switzerand. United Kingdon. Other Burape.	-72 -24	-72 -14 -1 -21 -21 -21 -22	24 5 20 0 104 4 43
Other constries	-6	•	-19

leam operations in most areas. Much of the petroleum investment in producing properties is organized as branches for tax reasons, and branch profits are counted as "received" when earned—for tax purposes and in the balance of payments accounts—without regard to whether an actual remittance occurs. Consequently, income receipts (as shown in table 4) tend to be dominated by the branch profits in petroleum.

Other industries taken together account for substantial earnings and income receipts, \$1.2 billion and \$0.7 billion, respectively, in 1963, about the same as in 1962.

Royalties and fees received from foreign affiliates exceeded \$600 million in 1963, and continued to grow more rapidly than returns in the form of dividends and profits. For manufacturing in particular, receipts of royalties and fees of nearly \$350 million in 1963 (table 8) were over half as large as dividends received from foreign affiliates.

## Foreign Investments in the U.S.

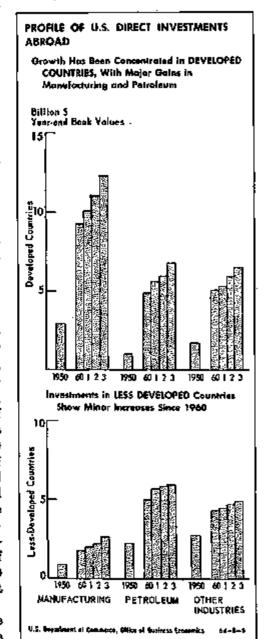
During 1963 foreign long-term investments in the United States rose by the very large amount of \$2.6 billion. As shown in table 1, however, about \$2 billion of this represented the gain in market value of U.S. corporate stocks held abroad, including securities in the portfolio of U.S. branches of foreign insurance companies. The year before, there had been sharp declines in values, following the market break in May 1962.

Foreign not purchases of U.S. equity securities have followed the course of the U.S. market quite closely: Net liquidations showed up quickly after May 1962, and not purchases again became evident in the last quarter of the year and throughout 1963. Net purchases in 1963 were about \$200 million, which was below the peaks of over \$300 million registered in 1959 and 1961, but above the \$150 million annual average since 1951. In spite of the continued relatively strong performance of the U.S. stock market, nowever, there were not foreign sales of U.S. stocks amounting to nearly \$100 million in the first half of 1964. Most of the selling was for British account.

By the end of 1963 the aggregate market value of the U.S. corporate stocks held abroad was estimated at \$12.5 billion, with the largest amounts recorded for Switzerland (nearly \$4 billion), the United Kingdom (over \$2½ billion), and Canada (\$1½ billion). The actual owners, of course, are not necessarily in the countries of record.

#### Foreign direct investments

The value of foreign direct investments at the end of 1963 was a little less than \$8 billion, an increase of \$330 million over the previous year. This rise consisted of \$235 million in undistributed profits of U.S. subsidiaries, a \$100 million increase in the market value of securities held by insurance companies, and a small reduction from net capital outflows.



In 1963 there was a net outflow of capital of \$5 million from foreign-owned companies in the United States to their parents and affiliates abroad, as compared to a net inflow of \$132 million in

Tuble 0 -- Direct Investment Receipts of Royalties and Fees, by Areas and Major Industries, 1961-63

[All lithuis of dollars]

Area and industry	1901	1962	7869 n
Alf Areas, total Pokoleum, Monafuctaring Trade, Other theirstrag	448 95 240 47 07	648 97 203 56	029 108 340 65 303
C made, total Petraleum Straubeturing Trade Other hathestries	102  4  00  0  14	114 1.6 77 10	.129 14 88 6 16
Lulin America, total Petroleum Manufacturing Trade Other Industries	48 13	193 27 49 14 31	121 27 46 17 31
Enrape, total. Petroleum Manufacturing Trade Other Industries	21 106 19	210 19 139 27 25	259 18 170 32 32
Other area, total Petrolean Manakettring Truk Other industries	37 20	201 38 38 0 21	124 48 42 9 24

PARISHBARY

Table 9 .- Foreign Direct Investments in the United States—Capital Flow by Type, Area and Industry, 1962-63 Millions of deliant outflow (-))

[011090]	13 01 00	III PERSON	MEHON	(-//		_			
	19	<b>63</b>	3063						
Area and lodustry	Potul crudtal Row	telpom Jeaun Vo∝	Tedol captial for	Trice- connonny accounts	New Invest- ments i	Lague- dotions			
Alt gross, (ets),,,	L32	38	5	-19	151	-77			
Çanada	43	7	41	29	32	-17			
Votted Klugdom	10	2	44	12	34	-5			
Other Burope Belgioin France Germany Italy	43 7 31 22	27 14 2	-01 -2 -5 -0 10	75.22 7.15 7.16 7.17	02 	-# ****!			
Netherlands, Sweden Switzerland Other	-IA 1 † 8	(r) <sub>3</sub>	-% -% -%	-50) (*) -5	) 16 20	 117			
Latin America	4	1	-24	-17		<b>–</b> 7			
7apan	24		-10	-21	21				
Other orens	-3		3	\$					
All Industrice, total	L#3	38	-5	79	this	-77			
Petrolaum. Municularing Trado Italianee Other Intance Other	######################################	27 4	######################################	무연물하이도	98 M	-14 -14 -14 -39 -1 -5			

1962. This development did not refleet a reduction of new investment activity in the form of initial investments in U.S. companies or additions to equity capital in existing companies. New investments in 1963 amounted to \$150 million, considerably more than the \$38 million for 1962 (table 9). About \$90 million of this total was initial investments in U.S. companies and \$60 million represented additional equity capital in existing companies.

The net outflow for 1963 was largely the result of activity in open accounts between U.S. companies and their parent organizations and affiliates abroad, which went from an inflow of \$120 million in 1962 to an outflow of \$80 million in 1963. These open account tunnsactions fluctuate widely, especially for trading companies. About half of the outflow on intercompany account in 1963, or about \$40 million, was accounted for by trading companies, and this was in large measure a repayment of \$80 million of inflows by these companies in the previous year. The remaindar of the 1963 capital outflow was accounted for by \$77 million of liquidations of foreign investments, more than half of which resulted from the purchase of a Swiss-owned insurance company by a U.S. company through the exchange of stock.

Earnings of the foreign-controlled companies rose 18 percent in 1963 to \$511 million. Of this amount companies engaged in petroleum and manufacturing accounted for \$150 million and \$200 million, respectively. Each showed considerable gain from the previous year, petroleum camings rising about one-fifth and manufacturing onethird. The manufacturing companies raised their dividends in 1983, by an amount about equal to their increase in earnings, but for some time most of the petroleum carnings have remained undistributed as dividends.

#### Short-term investments

A further increase of \$2.6 billion occurred in 1963 in foreign holdings of short-term assets in the United States and various types of U.S. Government obligations. Of this amount, about \$2.2 billion represented liquid assets largely deposits in U.S. banks, commercial paper held with banks, and marketable U.S. Government obligations, but including for 1963 an increase of \$702 million in foreign holdings of nonmarketable U.S. Government obligations convertible into marketable obligations on short notice. It is this \$2.2 billion, together with the change in our gold stock and monetary assets a decrease of \$400 million in 1963that corresponds to a net decline in U.S. monetary liquidity of \$2.6 billion (Continued on page #4)

Table 10.-Fureign Direct Investments in the United States—Eaculuss, Income Paid Out, and Undistributed Profits, by Area and by Industry, 1962-63 IMillions of dollars

	_					
		£002			1963	
Area and industry	Earnings	Income paid	Undistributed subsidiery profits	Errologi	Income pald	Updistributed subsidiary profits
Total	432	258	276	511	298	236
Hy Arca Canada United Kingdom Other Europo Other areas	147 105 172 `10	105 05 76 13	\$6 44 114 1	177 143 182 0	128 55 86 16	06 77 57
By Industry Petroloum Monufacturing Trade Trade Lissurance Other Industries	126 146 10 65 75	14 70 6 05 83 13	110 88 15 2 3	164 197 10 41 92	17 123 51 80 10	138 80 7

Lost that \$400,000.

Nove. - Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 11.—Vulue of Foreign Direct Investments in the United States by Area and Industry, 1950, 1960-63

Millio	una ext q	Meas			
Area and industry	1954	1080	1081	1902	
Tetal,	8, 591	G, 900	7,202	7, 612	7,964
By Area			ı		
Canada	1,020	1,034	1,060	2.044	2,18\$
United Kingdom	L, L <b>G</b> S	2, 248	2, 481	2,474	2,006
Other Range Belgiam Prance Germany Haly	8	2, 450 157 168 103 71	2, 644 151 176 120 80	2,77L  規  担  担  担	2,836 104 282 140 302
Netherhads Sweden Switzerland Other countries	31 () 영화 37	947 100 773 74	1,023 170 1830 1830	1,882 179 276 53	1, 134 185 825 80
Jojann	(f)	88	02	112	104
Other areas	124	<b>#8</b> 1	162	190	166
By industry		]	ĺ	li	ł
Petraleum, Manufacturing, Tradesportation Trisio, Finance and insurance Other industries	1, 138	1, 238 2, 611 408 434 1, 810 209	1, 325 2, 784 405 652 2, 025 231	2, 419 2, 885 404 760 1, 943 213	1, 613 3, 016 400 766 12, 045 207

<sup>\*</sup> Proliminary.

Nore.—Detail may not add to totals because of roundings.

1. Excludes fereign flux rentals.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Less than \$500,000.

1. "Now investments" represents milled investments in U.B. companies or increase in againty capital of existing foreign-owned U.S. companies.

2. Primarily represents sale of a controlling interest in a U.S. company in exchange for a uninority interest in the U.S. pareliner.

Nore.- Dotall may not said to totals become of rounding.

filevised.

1. Included in other countries.

2. Included in other arcsit.

3. Included in other industries.

4. Includes approximately \$100 militan due to upward revaluation of securities held by inscrance companies. NOTE,-Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

(Continued from page 14)

for the year, or \$1.9 billion if the special issues of \$702 million are not counted as liquid.

The remainder of the aggregate increase of \$2.6 billion in foreign holdings consisted primarily of an increase of over \$450 million in various U.S. Government liabilities, of which the largest were advances by foreign governments on military purchases here. special nonmarketable obligations issued to international organizations in connection with subscriptions, and nonmarketable nonconvertible issues held by foreign governments.

#### Overall Investment Position

The statement of international assets and linbilities shown in table 12 is often used as a measure of international financial strength of the United States. Although the sum total of U.S. foreign assets exceeds the sum of foreign holdings here by nearly \$37 billion (not including as an asset the U.S. gold stock), the types of assets and liabilities. and their valuations, are so different that the net difference, without qualifications, has little significance. This is especially so when comparisons are made over a long period of time.

On the asset side, a comparison of 1963 with 1950 shows that while private foreign investments have expanded by \$47 billion, the gold stock has declined over \$7 billion, and the increase of \$9.3 billion in U.S. Government assets includes over \$6 billion payable in foreign currencies of limited usefulness. Deducting these amounts gives an adjusted increase in private and Government assets of \$44 billion. On the liabilities side the overall increase from 1950 was about \$34 billion, so that the adjusted increase in net foreign assets after 1950 would be about \$10 billion.

The 1950-63 expansion of U.S. assets abroad was largely in direct investments (\$29 billion). While it is probably true that the book values used are lower than the replacement cost of assets or market valuations of the enterprises, the extent of the difference would vary so much among industries and areas that no overall evaluation can be made.

On the other hand, the increase of foreign assets in the United States since 1950 was largely in short-term assets and Government obligations (\$19 billion) and in corporate stocks (\$9.6 billion), with a smaller increase in direct investments (\$4.6 billion). Of the increase in the holdings of corporate stocks, about \$2 billion represented net foreign purchases in the period and the remainder resulted from rising market valuations.

Another approach to an evaluation of the significance of the changes in the debtor-creditor position involves a comparison of the earnings derived from investments. Earnings of U.S. mivate investments abroad rose from \$2 billion ip 1950 to \$5.8 billion in 1963, while comparable foreign earnings in the United States rose from \$500 million to \$1 billion. On this basis there was clearly a considerable strengthening of the U.S. international position.

Table 12 .- International Investment Position of the United States, Total 1950, by Area 1962-63

			_	nia of	lolinra	J							
Type of investment		Total	-		tern ope	Car	ipd <b>i</b>	Anic	tin rigan uldigs	form	her dgn tries	Hemal Lutter	ima- instl- u and kutad
	1940	1902 -	1963 >	1962 ·	tuna -	1952 -	1903 P	1002	1963 >	1902 -	1068 -	1002 -	1943 -
U.S. assetts and investments abroad, total.	بار 11,538	60,843	88,164	22, <b>48</b> 8	24,818	19, 116	21, <i>5</i> 74	16,222	15,742	37,964	21, 110	4,853	4,949
Gold slock (and included in latel)	11, 150	16,067	15, 500			ļj	ļ	<b></b>	ļi				
Private investments.	19,004	66,025	66, 356	14,624	16, 301	19, 90%	21,558	12, ILI	12,368	10,645	12,630	Z,837	2,847
Lang-term	17, 488	10,732	69, 250	12, 054,	15, 352	18, 612	20, 2 <b>8</b> 8	H), 185	10, 350,	8, 40	0, 408	2,630	2,806
Diret. Foreign indire housis. Other foreign housis? Foreign remonds stocks Bunking challes Other	11, 788 1, 600 1, 400 1, 175 300 977	57, 220 6, 346 4, 714 1, 650 1, 678	775 4, 145 2, 816	2, 113 577	2,319 1,081	12, 133 3, 599 3, 541 2, 501 104 234	18, 010 3, 861 2, 461 75 944	8, 424 336 24 64 878 400	8, 647 338 24 86 966 311	0, 092 1, 104 49 236 491 238	0,880 1,284 05 006 095 201	1 1, 047 1, 060 1, 060 2 303	1,732
Short-term pasets and change	1, \$18	7, 293	8,110	L, 565	1, 041	1,280	1, 313	1, 926	1, 988	2, 505	8, 107	, 1	ι
Reported by bunks.	686 630	4, 101 2, 180	5, 845 2, 262	969 090	019 740	820 770	011 702	1, 635 391	J, 668 ∉00	2, [7] 334	2, 787 480	(4)	<sub>i</sub>
U.S. Government credits and chains.	12,536	<b>20</b> ,338	21,788	7,885	7,435	7	a	8, 131	3,375	7,269	8,484	2,060	2,143
Long-term credits	10, 708	16, 012	17, 146	7. 911	7,020			2,922	3, 133	4,040	4 M2	<b>940</b>	1,042
Rojuyahko in dollars (	њо. п.е.		13, 160 3, 930	#.#. #.#.	5, 002 1, 087	····		љ ሴ	2,871 203	л.п. Д.с	3, 255 2, 687	[	1,042
Poreign currencies and abort- term chipse.  1MF gold tranche postton and postedary antiborities hoti- ings of conventible currencies	3323	1 1.113		578	557 200	4, 35	3	180	342		.	ا ا	20
Porcign assets And investments in the United States, (c(s)	17,635	45,230	51,478	28, 490	23,878	7,350	7,767	4,038	4,789	5,444	4,01	2,975	2,035
Long-torm	7, 997	20, 216	92, 704	14, 380	10, 237	3,520	3,584	1, 223	1, 303	833	1, 097	161	183
Owners and well should	3, 301 2, 925	7, 612 10, 396	7, 044 12, 485	8, 245 7, 597	5, 40) 9, 307	2, 004 1, 242	2, 153 1, 490	741 785	112 935	162 663	123 667		00
Corporate, Static, and shorter, (a) liquits. Other. Bluet-term assets and U.S. Gov-	181 1, 500	1, <b>6</b> 17	703 1,000	430 988	460 970	(*) 214	(2) 211	76 221	77 209	10 188	65 204	102	117
etniment obdigations	9, 038	26,064	28,634	12, 121	13, 030	8,630	3,863	2,706	1,300	4,401	4014	9,827	2,762
Private obligations	6, 477	18,844	14,678	6,321	3,827	1,800	2,018	2,431	2, <b>9</b> 01	3, 170	3, 576	223	401
Reported by bunks	6, 761 798		14, <u>128</u> 756	4,1080 285	5,414 413	1,509 00	J, 957 81	2,201 140	2,76 <b>6</b> 115	3, 020 150		,523 (°)	\$67 (*)
U.S. Clovernment obligations	8, 101	12, 720	12, 804	0,600	7,812	1,03L	1,805	au.	495	3,821	1, 339	2,384	2,295
hills and vertificates. Abotherable bonds and notes. Nonlinebetable bonds and unites.			8,72 <b>8</b> 12,749 803	I	5,848 741 768	380	1087	98 125		99	482	1,354 799	954 11, 154
Other 1	<u> </u> iä3	231 960	1, <u>šší</u>	261 004	959	2	1 2	146	172	77	ĺΤŔ	<u> 161</u>	257

Revised. P Problemory. No Not wratishle. (\*) Negligible.

1. Represents the estimated investment in shipping companies registered primarily in Passume and Liberia.

2. Consists privately of securities payable in foreign currencies, but includes some dollar obligations including through participations and loans mode by the International Early for Reconstruction and Development. Subsequent to 1962 participations in DRD loans are included under lanking chains and "other" long teyen, according to country of obligat.

3. Eschades World War I clarks that are not correctly being serviced.

4. Includes indebtedness repoyable in U.S. dollars, or optionally in facilg currencies when option rests with U.S. Government.

erminat.

6. Includes indebtedness which the horrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its entency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of insterbils or transfer of services.

6. Now series insed on a Pederal Receive Board Survey as of July 21, 1983. Data to recombic the old and new series are not available.

7. Introdes non-interest-bearing demand notes issued in payment of subscriptions to international and regional organizations (other than LACF), portfolio fund certificates sold abroad by Expert-Import Bank, liabilities associated with Coverment grant and capital transactions (including restricted accounts), and advances for military exports and other government sakes.